

The question was upon the motion of Mr. THRUSTON to amend the latter part of the section, so that it shall read:

"And no lunatic, or person *non compos mentis* shall be entitled to vote."

The question being then taken, upon a division—ayes 31, noes not counted—the amendment was adopted.

Mr. SCOTT. I move to amend this sixth section by inserting the words "a second time" after the word "convicted," so that it will then read—"that no person * * * and convicted of larceny or other infamous crime," &c.

Mr. MILLER. I would raise the point that this is substantially the same amendment which has already been voted upon by the convention.

The PRESIDENT. The gentleman is correct. This amendment is not in order.

Mr. RIDGELY. I move the following as a substitute for the whole section:

"No person above twenty-one years of age, convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to vote until two years shall have elapsed after his discharge from punishment, unless pardoned by the executive; and no lunatic or person *non compos mentis* under guardianship shall be entitled to vote."

Mr. SANDS. I move to amend the amendment of the gentleman from Baltimore county (Mr. Ridgely,) by striking out the words "unless pardoned by the executive."

Mr. MILLER. Is not this going right over again, what we have already been voting upon. The words "unless pardoned by the executive" have been once voted upon.

Mr. SANDS. The proposition before the house now is a new one.

Mr. THRUSTON. The latter branch of the substitute has already been determined by the house.

Mr. SANDS. This is a substitute; and I move to strike out certain words of this substitute.

The PRESIDENT. In the opinion of the chair, the substitute is in order.

Mr. THRUSTON called the previous question, which was seconded.

The main question was ordered, upon a division—ayes 30, noes 22.

The first question was upon the amendment of Mr. SANDS, to strike out the words "unless pardoned by the executive."

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected.

The question recurred upon the following substitute, proposed by Mr. RIDGELY, for the sixth section:

"No person above twenty-one years of age convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to vote, until two years shall have elapsed after his discharge from punishment, unless pardoned by the executive, and no lunatic, or person *non compos mentis* under guardianship, shall be entitled to vote."

Upon this question, Mr. SANDS called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being then taken, by yeas and nays, it resulted—yeas 22, noes 39—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bond, Brown, Earle, Farrow, Galloway, Hatch, Hoffman, Hopper, Jones, of Cecil, King, Lee, Mace, Pugh, Purnell, Ridgely, Sands, Scott, Smith, of Worcester, Stockbridge, Swope, Thomas, Wilmer—22.

Nays—Messrs. Goldsborough, President; Abbott, Annan, Audoun, Berry, of Prince George's, Billingsley, Brooks, Carter, Davis, of Charles, Davis, of Washington, Dennis, Ecker, Edelen, Harwood, Hopkins, Jones, of Somerset, Keefer, Kennard, Markey, Mayhugh, McComas, Mitchell, Miller, Morgan, Mullikin, Murray, Nyman, Parker, Robinette, Russell, Smith, of Dorchester, Sneary, Stirling, Sykes, Thruston, Todd, Valliant, Wickard, Wooden—39.

The substitute was accordingly rejected.

The section as amended was then adopted.

Mr. MILLER moved the following as an additional section:

"Sec. 7. No person in the military or naval service of the United States shall be considered as having acquired a residence to vote because he has been employed at any barracks, forts, or naval station in this State, and no citizen shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of this State or of the United States, or while engaged in navigating the waters thereof, or the high seas, or while confined as a public prisoner."

The question being taken upon the section proposed by Mr. MILLER, upon a division—ayes 20, noes 25—no quorum voted.

The PRESIDENT stated that the question would be put again.

Mr. MILLER. Before the question is again taken, I would like to say a few words on this amendment. It simply provides that no person in the military or naval service of the United States shall be considered as having acquired a residence and a right to vote simply because he has been employed in any barracks, fort, or naval station in this State. And it gets rid of a difficulty which we have many times had at our polls. The question has arisen whether persons who have come into the State, and are in the military service of the United States, and happen to be stationed temporarily at any of the forts in the State, have the right to vote at our elections. This prevents their voting on that ground.

In the next place, this section says that no citizen of this State shall lose his residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of this State, or the United States, or while engaged in navigating the waters thereof, or the high seas. Now, in reference to those persons who lose their residence by